



## DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,  
125 CENTS PER WEEK.

## TOWN AND COUNTY.

## BREVITIES.

A new ice house will soon be constructed at Bocca.

Grain harvest has just begun in Sierra Valley.

More Samoan sailors passed east Sunday morning.

Burke Bros.' brick yard is a busy place just now.

Mrs. J. Belz and children have gone to the lakes.

Beno fruit trees are breaking down under their loads of fruit.

Several promising Reno colts will enter the races at the State Fair.

The water in the river is very low, even as near its source as Truckee.

The Richmond mine at Eureka is to be started up on the first of the month.

Very few ranchers on the Meadows will cut a second crop of alfalfa this year.

Irrigation Commissioner George Nicholl is in Western Nye on official business.

Wm. Craig's new residence in Powning's Addition, is about ready for occupancy.

The foundations for an addition to the Mapes building, on Virginia street is being laid.

George Becker is making extensive improvements on his house on West Commercial Row.

The Essex mill was shut down yesterday for want of water. It will be in full blast again to-day.

Fred Teasland was down from Mount House Sunday.

Thermometers registered all the way from 100 to 108 in the shade in different parts of town on Sunday.

No minister was appointed for Tuscarora by the Methodist Conference which has just adjourned at Carson.

The Gazette suggests cleaning up the river while it is low and before the anti-debris law goes into effect.

Hay is being imported from California to the eastern part of Nevada, all on account of the scarcity of water.

A much needed new bridge is being built over the English Mill ditch, near the lumber yard on Second street.

The Grand Jury of Esmeralda county has found a true bill against ex-County Clerk Henley for embezzlement.

The potato crop in Chuburn county is an entire failure. A peculiar kind of worm that destroys the roots is the cause.

The funeral of the late J. T. Road took place Sunday under the auspices of the A. O. U. W., and was largely attended.

The thieves who used to work the trains at Reno have moved their base of operations to Truckee since the burning of the depot here.

Charley Richardson, who has been in the employ of John Sunderland for some time, left for Napa last evening to attend college there.

A two-story brick addition to the rear of the Noyes building, occupied by Geo. Humphreys, on Virginia street, is fast nearing completion.

John Sweeny's horse, Patsey, ran away with him at Carson on Saturday and in the wind-up Mr. Sweeny was severely bruised and shaken up.

The filling in of Virginia street in front of the new Thompson building is a good piece of work. It should be continued to the iron bridge.

Sierra City now receives some of her freight via Reno on the N. C. & O. railroad to Moran, thence to its destination across Sierra valley by team.

A good way for owners of stallions to advertise them would be to offer a special prize for the best colts of various ages, of the get of their stallions, at the State Fair.

**Republican:** It seems to be impossible to get a ball game between the Truckee and Carson clubs. The Carson club has not even the courtesy to reply to a proposition to play.

E. V. Spencer, of Sausalito, will present to Congress next session claims of Surprise Valley people against the Government for \$200,000 on account of Indian depredations in early days.

C. W. Booton, of the Opera House Dry Goods store, has just returned from San Francisco where he has been for the past ten days purchasing goods for the Fall trade. Look out for his cutting price ad.

The wide-awake citizens of Reno are rebuilding their town rapidly. Many substantial and handsome brick buildings are being erected, and ere long Reno will be one of the most beautiful towns on the Pacific Coast. So says the Belmont Courier.

General Passenger Agent Goodman has made a special rate for baseball excursions between Reno and Truckee. Whenever 15 or more baseballists wish to visit either place the round-trip rate will be \$2.35. Notices of these excursions must be given in advance.

An Act of the Legislature, approved March 9, 1889, makes it unlawful to catch, kill or destroy any sage cock, hen or chicken between the first day of April and the first day of September following. The penalty for a violation of this law is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300.

## NOTICE.

On and after July 10, 1889, George Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and Bottling works, will sell and deliver in Reno:

Soda, cream and lemon, per doz..... 50  
Sarsaparilla, per doz..... 50  
Ginger ale, per doz..... 75  
Sarsaparilla and Iron, per doz..... 75  
Pacific bottled beer, per case..... 3.50  
Fredericksburg San Jose beer, per case 3.50

## ELECTRIC PROGRESSION.

Successful Completion of the Electric Storage Plant at the Insane Asylum—Inaugural Festivities—Detailed Description of the New and Interesting System of Electric Lighting—Reno Leads the Pacific Coast in Its Adoption.

Alf. Doten, in Enterprise.

RENO, Nev., July 26, 1889.—A numerous party of representative citizens were present Wednesday evening at the State Insane Asylum, to witness the starting into practical operation of the large electrical storage plant just completed for lighting that institution. It being something new in that line, and the first established on the Pacific Coast, beyond the small plant exhibited in San Francisco, much interest naturally attaches to its success, not only here, but everywhere else, the gratifying result last evening was fully up to the requirements and what was expected.

THOSE PRESENT.

Governor Stevenson and State Controller Hallock, of the Asylum Board of Directors, were in attendance, but the ill health of State Treasury Truly, the third member of the Board, kept him at home in Carson. Mrs. Governor Stevenson, B. C. Shearer, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here, and wife; President Brown and wife, of the State University, C. T. Bender and wife, State Senator Osborne and Dr. C. J. Mullen were also present; but space will not allow of the full list. Suffice it to say that all thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed the hospitalities of the institution and the interesting scenes and

## PLEASURES OF THE OCCASION.

The Asylum building, as well as the residence of the Superintendent and family, glowed brilliantly with numerous incandescent electric lights, many of the glass shades of which being of different colors, gave a very beautiful and pleasing effect. Bishop and his estimable wife, Superintendant and Matron of the institution, were here, there and everywhere, doing their best to entertain the goodly number of visitors, and succeeded admirably. After a critical and interested look at the various phases of the electric plant, the storage batteries and other apparatus, and the lights in the different wards, halls and corridors, as well as outside, all gathered in the spacious hall, dancing to the excellent music furnished by the Asylum band, or enjoying mutual conversation. A sedulous and ample justice was next done to a fit conclusion in the dining-room, and returning to the hall the much pleased company were treated to some very excellent singing by Mrs. Bender, Mrs. G. H. Taylor and Miss Ada Finlayson. At 11 o'clock all went home happy.

## THE LIGHTING CONTRACT.

A few weeks ago the Board of Directors entered into a contract with J. L. Stevenson, of this place, agent for the Pacific Electrical Storage Company, of San Francisco, to procure and establish this plant at a cost not to exceed \$6,000. A capacity of 70 incandescent lights of 16 candle-power each was called for, 100 lamps to be placed in circuit and distributed throughout the Asylum building, residence, laundry, dry barns, etc. Any portion of the whole number can thus be used, may be desired, to the extent of the 70 light capacity.

This apparent limit of the accumulator or storage battery capacity, when used by itself alone, can at any time be added to by running the dynamo in conjunction, thus doubling the capacity of the plant, so that 149 lights may be burning at once if required. The auxiliary steam power was also to be so arranged that steam or water power could be used separately or in conjunction, as might be found expedient. Ample tests, before the public exhibition of last evening, established the success of the plant for even more than the required capacity, and the contract is now fairly completed.

## THE MOTIVE POWER.

The steam engine is eight-horse power, with boiler sufficient for double that capacity, and is placed at the bank of the river, 100 feet east from the Asylum. The dynamo, which is an ordinary short-wound incandescent light machine, capable of either running the lights direct or charging the storage batteries, is situated near it, also the turbine water wheel. Thus the arrangement is in order that the power derived from the Truckee river may be utilized during the time the water is sufficient, and when it is not, as at the present time, the steam engine is brought into requisition, or if the conditions are favorable both water an steam power may be used together, dividing the work. Coal is burned under the boiler, and the energy evolved through heat and steam moves the engine and drives the dynamo which in turn conveys the mechanical energy applied to its pulley no electrical energy. Thence the current is transmitted by wire to

## THE STORAGE BATTERIES.

Those wonderful arrangements are situated in the basement of the Asylum, and consists of two sets of 28 cells each, placed upon convenient tables. These cells or jars are square in form and are of heavy plate glass, a quarter of an inch thick, placed in double rows, like a lot of coal cars. They are 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 12 inches in width, 13 inches high and are of the "15 A" type, manufactured by the Electrical Accumulator Company, of New York. In these storage batteries or accumulators the energy conveyed or transmitted to them is stored up or accumulated for use when required, holding the same for months or years. Each of these cells contains a series of electric "pilo" or prepared lead plates immersed in diluted sulphuric acid—20 per cent, and the rest water. These plates are made up in two sections, a positive section of seven plates, and a negative section of eight plates. They are 3 by 10 inches square and a quarter of an inch thick, placed alternately in respect to each other; that is, each positive face two negatives, and vice versa, being separated or insulated from each other by hard rubber strips. These leaden plates are somewhat of a gridiron construction, the openings or interstices of which are filled with a sponge mass of lead oxide. The cells are all electrically connected forming the two batteries of 28 each, or 56 in all, each capable of delivering a current of thirty-five amperes at 50 to 55 volts pressure.

## ELECTRO-CHEMICAL ACTION.

The electric current, in passing through the cells, decomposes the liquid in them, the resultant gases of which, oxygen and hydrogen, are absorbed by the plates, producing peroxide of lead at the positive plates and spongy, metallic lead at the negative plates, this being what is termed the "forming" process. This absorption continues until the plates are saturated, after which, if the charging current is continued, the gases are liberated, thus rendering the liquid cloudy or milky, which is a definite indication that the battery is fully charged. It is calculated that from one to two days' running with the dynamo in charging, will

suffice to supply the requisite amount of light for a week. When the dynamo is idle and the current is being consumed or drawn from the batteries by the burning lights, the chemical action going on is exactly the reverse of that which takes place in charging; that is, the gases absorbed by the plates recombine or go back into the liquid while the electric current is given off. Thus there is very little loss, the metal and the liquid each returning to its former condition. The amount of electricity thus stored or taken out can be measured as accurately by the proper instruments as may be the amount of water pumped into or drawn from a tank. These storage batteries are, in an electric machine, what a gas holder is to a gas plant; they permit using light during any or all hours of the twenty-four without necessitating the running of the dynamo or generator of the supply.

CONVERSATIONS ON ENERGY.

We have that a series of conversions or transformations of energy, from the time the coal is shoveled into the furnace until the lamp throws its pure light, which conversions may be progressively enumerated as follows: 1st conversion of heat into mechanical power; 2d, conversion into electrical energy; 3d, conversion into chemical energy (storage battery charge); 4th, re-conversion of chemical into electrical energy (when the battery is drawn upon for current), and 5th, conversion of electrical energy into heat and light in the carbon of the incandescent lamp. The entire register is a low one, and a baby may handle the wires or any other metallic portions and attachments with perfect impunity—in fact, scarcely the least shock is perceptible.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The lamps used are the Sawyer-Mann incandescent lamps, very similar to but an improvement upon Edison's. All the necessary and convenient switches, instruments and controlling devices are employed, and when light is required the lamps are made to glow instantly by simply turning a little key, when any number required within the circuit may thus be used. The current sent from the battery has to overcome in these lamps the high resistance of the wire loop-like carbon filament, in doing which the carbon is turned to a white heat, producing the brilliant white light required.

A REACTOR REGULATOR.

By means of this storage system the flow of the electrical current is perfectly regulated and controlled to the best and most economical advantage. The flow has necessarily to be steady, without the least fluctuation or change, while the battery is charged, and when a further supply is required the dynamo is started up again. If an electric current direct from a dynamo the light will show any irregularities or interruption in the motive power by flickering or going out. So, too, a stream of water pumped into a tank is not steady, but a stream flowing from that tank passes out with the utmost regularity. Electric lamps for private dwellings have never been obtainable away from connection with some central system until this storage discovery and application, and a ten-horse power engine would waste its energy at times in running one lamp. By this system the entire ability of any steam engine can be utilized, storing up all its own power in transmitted energy, to be drawn upon at leisure; in fact, drawing from the electric storage battery is the same as drawing from a tank of kegs—one lamp or forty can be supplied with the same facility. It is merely electricity "on tap," and both dynamo and supply are easily controlled and most conveniently regulated. It is the only current that will not fluctuate in the lighting of steamers, railroad cars, etc., and which can be depended upon for perfect steadiness in all situations. It certainly can be depended upon for absolute safety from causation in case of accident, and no sees any other advantages besides what are herein mentioned.

The plant at the Asylum is believed to be a measure of adventurous economy, as being cheaper than gas and furnishing a far better light. It is a bold step forward in the progress of electric lighting and Nevada takes the lead of the Pacific Coast therein. The system is plain and simple enough when one understands it, and all visiting and inspecting this plant cannot fail to be interested, instructed and profited by it.

The introduction of this new and important phase in the history of electric lighting at the present time is due to the enterprise and energy of J. L. Stevenson, the contractor of this plant. He was one of the first to introduce and promote the electric light at Reno, and he visited the East a year ago in order to investigate this electrical storage problem. Finding that an agency of the Electrical Accumulator Company, of New York, was being established on this coast he studied still further into the matter on his return, with the result above stated.

Strange, but true.

At last a Reno baseball nine has gone away from home and won a game. The Elite Baseball Club, of Reno, returned from Essex Sunday evening hilariously singing "We done 'em up." The score was: Elite 36; Essex, 17. The Elite players, to whom belongs the honor of breaking the long list of Reno's defeats on the square diamond, were: Nash, captain and shortstop; Perry, manager and substitute; Tumlin, catcher; Wm. Morton, pitcher; Moore, 1st base; Campbell 2d base; T. Williams 3d base; Ayers, left field; Irwin, center field; Updike, right field.

Nash was injured in the second inning, and Perry took his place.

The Essex boys entertained their visitors in royal style, and took their defeat good humoredly. They will come to Reno in about three weeks and try to get even.

Renoites abroad.

The Journal is in receipt of a copy of the Daily Eagle, published at Milton, Umatilla county, Or. Its publishers and proprietors are Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bowmer. The paper is small, but is a splendid illustration of the truth of the saying that "precious things come in small parcels," and is well named the Eagle, for its columns show that it has a bright eye open for the good of the country which supports it. Harry and his wife (neé Miss Minnie Mann) are both well known in Reno. Harry served his apprenticeship in the Journal office, and is one of the few Reno boys who have made their mark abroad. Continued success to him and his worthy wife in their new home.

A Carson paper has Reno a rap about her defective sidewalks. The paper doesn't seem to know that all the carpenters in Reno are busy erecting new buildings. When they get a breathing spell in the rush of improvement they will attend to such minor details as driving down nails in old sidewalks.

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken by your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once one bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

WHAT ON EARTH.

Is the reader present with no cash or do not care any strings attached in getting paid up by Cheapskate houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that gives universal satisfaction? No, we do not think so. The world is given much satisfaction for purifying the blood as BEEF'S BLOOD PURIFIER<sup>®</sup> AND BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do its work will eat it.

\* OSBURN & SHOEMAKER, Druggists,

When I baby was sick,

We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,

She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,

She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,

She gave them Castoria.

THE CRADLE.

GULFING—At Reno, Nev., July 29, 1889, to the wife of Charles Gulding, a son.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,

New York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION.

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT RENO,

IN THE STATE OF NEVADA, at the close of busi-

ness, July 12, 1889.

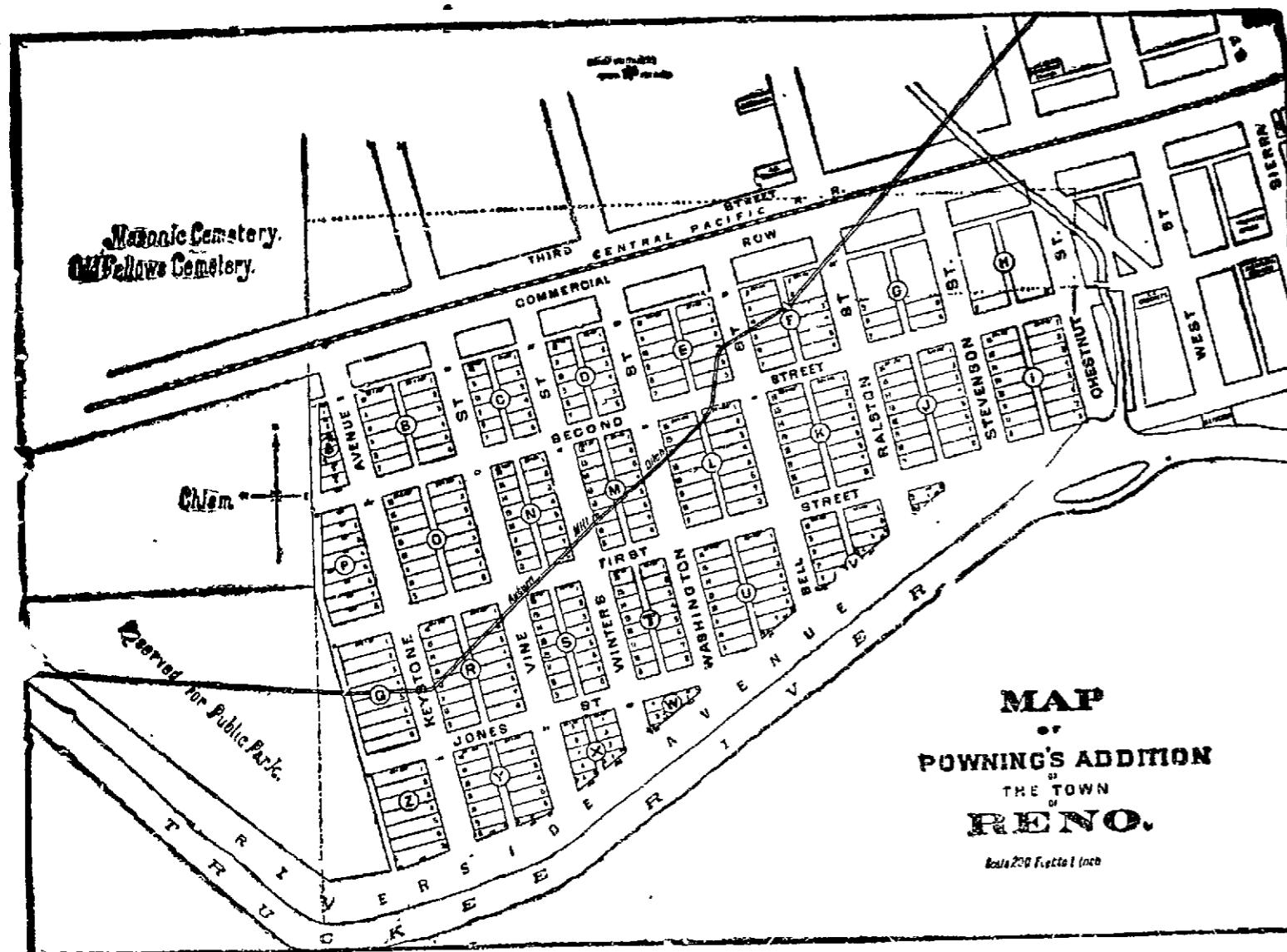
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... \$40,529.44

Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 8,710.80

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... 80,000.00

Bank notes outstanding..... 20,000.00



## 250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

### THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee -The Aristocratic Avenue Riverside Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of this town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

### RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planting Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

### RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

### RENO

Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and Southern Oregon.

### RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

### RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

### RENO

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

### RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

### The Safest Investment

### IN THE STATE

### RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

### A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE NO. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brotiers cordially invited to attend.

L. TAYLOR, M. W.

B. F. RAFFE, T. E. Secretary.

### I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE, NO. 19, I. O. O. F., meet in their hall on Chestnut street, over the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

J. E. PHILLIPS, N. G.

A. BACKUS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

FRUITLAND LODGE, NO. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their hall on Chestnut street, over the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

S. JACOBS, H. Z.

A. N. BEENE, Secretary.

## STATE FAIR, 1889.

1889 THE STATE FAIR  
AT RENO,

Commencing September 30th and Ending October 5th, 1889.

## LIBERAL PREMIUMS

For Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted Under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

### Members of the State Board of Agriculture:

C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County, ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County, THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County, W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County, H. F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County, JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County, H. M. VERNINGTON, of Ormsby County, L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County, P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County, T. B. RICKET, of Douglas County, W. H. MARTIN, of Washoe County, E. F. BOYLE, of Storey County.

### Officers of the Society:

THEODORE WINTERS ..... President  
C. H. STODDARD ..... Secretary  
C. T. BENDER ..... Treasurer

For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

THEO. WINTERS, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

### SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONEY to all races to be allotted as follows: First race, one per cent; second, 10 per cent; third, 10 per cent; and so on otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

### FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, September 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock. All persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th, by 8 o'clock, P. M.

### SPEED PROGRAMME:

MONEY to all races to be allotted as follows: First race, one per cent; second, 10 per cent; third, 10 per cent; and so on otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

### SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, September 27th, commencing at 10 o'clock. All persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th, by 8 o'clock, P. M.

### THIRD DAY.

Thursday, September 28th, commencing at 10 o'clock. All persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th, by 8 o'clock, P. M.

### FOURTH DAY.

Friday, September 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock. All persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th, by 8 o'clock, P. M.

### FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, September 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock. All persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th, by 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sunday, October 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock. All persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th, by 8 o'clock, P. M.

Entries to all trotting and pacing races close Sept. 1st.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern running races.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified, five or more to start. The Board reserves the right to refuse any race.

No 2—Running Stake—Two-year-olds; 1 mile, \$20 added. \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.

No 3—Running Stake—Three-year-olds; 1 mile, \$20 added. \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.

No 4—Running Stake—One and one eighth miles, \$20 added. \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.

No 5—Trotting—2-20 class, purse \$1,200, \$750 to first, \$350 to second, \$150 to third.

No 6—Trotting—2-20 class, purse \$1,200, \$750 to first, \$350 to second, \$150 to third.

No 7—Trotting Stake—Three-year-olds; one and one-quarter miles, \$300 added. \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit, second horse to save entrance.

No 8—Running—Seven-eighths of a mile. Owner, harness, weight not less than 90 pounds, purse \$150, second horse to save entrance.

No 9—Trotting—One and one-seventeenth miles, \$20 added. \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.

No 10—Trotting—2-22 class, purse \$1,200, \$750 to first, \$350 to second, \$150 to third.

No 11—Trotting—For All—Purse \$1,000, \$600 to first, \$300 to second, \$150 to third.

No 12—Trotting—2-22 class, purse \$1,200, \$750 to first, \$350 to second, \$150 to third.

No 13—Trotting—1½ miles dash, purse \$250.

No 14—Trotting—1½ miles dash, purse \$250.

No 15—Trotting—Mile heats, 2 in 3, Purse \$400.

No 16—Trotting—Mile dash, Purse \$300.

No 17—Trotting—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive, Purse \$100. District: Entries to close at 6 P. M. day before the race, trained horses barred.

No 18—Trotting—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive, Purse \$200. District: Entries to close at 6 P. M. day before the race, trained horses barred.

No 19—Trotting—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive, Purse \$200. District: Entries to close at 6 P. M. day before the race, trained horses barred.

No 20—Trotting—2-23 class, 3 in 5, Purse \$350.

No 21—Trotting—2-23 class, 3 in 5, owner to drive, Purse \$350. District: Entries to close at 6 P. M. day before the race, trained horses barred.

No 22—Goats—You Please—To make nearest time to start in all races for purses.

No 23—Running—Two miles and repeat, Purse \$300.

No 24—Consolation races.

### RULES OF THE TRACK.

Entrance to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, August 20, 1889.

All entries to be made in writing, to give notice to the Board, and to pay the entrance fee, name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horse in the race.

Write "Entries to Races," on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten per cent of purse, to accompany entries.

In all races, 5 or more to enter, and 3 or more to start.

National Association rules to govern trotting, and the Board reserves the right to trot races of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish all day's racing, or to trot a race with a less number of horses. A race must be run off over the entire course, and the entrance fee contracted, without right to change the distance or to withdraw the race.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first and 35% to the second.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is permitted to enter in any race that has not been owned and is not registered in the District 30 months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disgruntled horse shall be held invalid until the entrance fee contracted, without right to change the distance or to withdraw the race.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first and 35% to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races except where conditions named otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to change the order of all races.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 6 o'clock the day before the race, except in running races.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk to his own entrance fees and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse, and a horse winning a race entitled to first place, except in a distance race, need not be entitled to first in this race only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly directed to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Association.

If the trotting races are discontinued at the option of the Judges, the purses will be distributed among the winners.

J. W. THOMSON, President  
J. D. EVANS, Vice-President  
P. L. HALSTED, Secretary, Quincy  
H. L. DAVIS, Asst. Sec., Susanville.

FOR SALE.

### THE RESIDENCE